

tional law on the high seas with com-
plicity.

It is recalled today that the last American note on the Lusitania case was sent to Berlin June 8. Berlin replied just a month later. The new American note goes forward under date of July 21, or twelve days after the reply from Von Jagow is received.

This delay of action is not consistent with the idea that this government views the situation with complacency or that it will tamely submit to further violations of the rights of American life at sea.

One of the reasons why the note was transmitted with the least possible delay was that it was felt that to send it before it was too freely speculated on would be for the best. It was felt that it was less likely to cause ill feeling at Berlin to have the full text of the note there for consideration than to have it speculated on through the press.

Moreover, since the Lusitania case, officials here have been nervous lest there be another Lusitania tragedy. It was the feeling of the President and his advisers that it would be more conducive to avoiding further violations of American rights if the note were forwarded promptly than if there were delay.

The actual signing of the new note by Secretary Lansing was at the White House last evening, after a final conference on the document between the President and himself. The note was at once put into code and turned over to the State Department telegraph office, where it was in the telegraph office at 7 o'clock.

The note has the ring of finality about it. It is couched, of course, in the smooth phrases of diplomatic correspondence, but, between the lines, there is revealed the weariness of this nation over continued parleying, and there is served a notice that Germany is to be judged by her acts.

This Government stands squarely upon its former position. If Germany again sacrifices American life, her course cannot be construed as other than unfriendly. Locusts and submarine commanders obey the dictates of international law and humanitarianism, well and good.

Is Now Up To Kaiser.

The note is interpreted to mean that in a great international game of diplomatic checkers it is the Kaiser's "move." It is understood that the counter proposals contained in Germany's latest note are firmly rejected. This Government can not enter into a bargain with Germany to "mark" ships upon which Americans may travel, thus permitting Germany to outline the conditions upon which Americans may use the seas.

Nor does this Government feel warranted in joining in a statement of approval of the British blockade of Germany. The United States shall take into consideration the British blockade in the future. The only intent of the men in their visit to the White House yesterday was to present their case to the President, Mr. Alfalfa said.

Being Paid Difference.
The men being paid the difference in their wages and that offered them at Eddystone are those who were expected to leave here early this week.

When the Bridgeport strike was called, they refused to go, fearing that the situation at the Remington plant there might affect Eddystone. They were assured by the Remington agents here that there was no connection between the two plants and as a guarantee of good faith they are being paid until such a time as the New England situation will clear up and allow them to go to Eddystone.

Discourages Further Parleys.

The note is about 1,500 words in length, and this length is attributed to the evident desire of the United States to wind up the diplomatic correspondence which has dragged since the Lusitania was torpedoed without warning. It is apparently the purpose of the United States to discourage further argumentative exchanges with the Kaiser with friendliness, yet firmness, that the future relations between the two countries depend upon what will be if the Kaiser's submarine warfare again exacts a toll of innocent Americans not even high officials are given a free pass.

That serious consequences may follow Germany's disregard of the rights of Americans who must travel at sea is made evident by the American reply, which carries, however, the softening expression by this Government that it assumes and hopes Germany will not commit any act of unfriendliness.

The note, of course, reaffirms the position of this Government that Germany should disavow the Lusitania disaster and proceed to make such reparation as is possible for the American lives lost when that liner went down. Regardless of Germany's future course, there will remain to be settled the Lusitania case.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Forecast for the District of Columbia—Fair weather with moderate temperature tonight and Friday. Maryland and Virginia—Fair weather with moderate temperature tonight and Friday; moderate northeast to north winds.

TEMPERATURES.
U. S. BUREAU OF WEATHER.
8 a. m. 67 8 a. m. 78
9 a. m. 70 9 a. m. 80
10 a. m. 72 10 a. m. 82
11 a. m. 74 11 a. m. 84
12 noon 76 12 noon 86
1 p. m. 78 1 p. m. 88
2 p. m. 80 2 p. m. 90

TIDE TABLE.
High tide—3:31 a. m. and 3:58 p. m.
Low tide—10:39 a. m. and 10:27 p. m.

SUN TABLE.
Sun rises—4:53 | Sun sets—7:19
Light automobile lamps at 7:59 p. m.

WILSON CONSIDERS NAVY YARD PROTEST

President Faces Serious Problem, As Army and Navy Men Fear General Tie-Up.

(Continued from First Page.)
The strike would extend to all the 4,000 employees of the yard is not certain at this time.

Secretary Daniels today admitted having questioned Captain Walter Eberle, commandant of the yard, in his talk with the latter yesterday evening concerning the black-listing charges made by the employees, and that Captain Eberle claimed to have no information that the men were ready to strike.

The commandant admitted in one case having given a man who resigned a discharge card bearing the inscription in red ink: "Resigned when the government needed his services." He declared, however, that he had withdrawn the card and had issued a new one when the man, whose shop record was excellent, protested.

Explains Wage Cut.
Among other papers submitted to the President today by Secretary Daniels was the latter's recent letter to N. P. Alfalfa, president of the local branch of the International Association of Machinists, explaining the wage cut.

In this connection Mr. Daniels called attention to the fact that prior to the strike the yard employed 4,000 men, and that the yard was receiving a higher rate than that prevailing at any other navy yard or arsenal, and that even with the cut of 8 cents a day made necessary by the legal opinion that Washington's previous increase must henceforth be shared with the workers at the Indian Head proving ground, the rate here remained higher.

He further mentioned the fact that he had refused to adopt a recommendation of the wage board that bigger cuts be made in the local rate.

N. P. Alfalfa, president of the machinists' organization here, admitted today that a strike had virtually been agreed upon, but he would make no official statement in this regard because it might be construed as a threat to compel the President to accede to the union's demands. The only intent of the men in their visit to the White House yesterday was to present their case to the President, Mr. Alfalfa said.

Being Paid Difference.
The men being paid the difference in their wages and that offered them at Eddystone are those who were expected to leave here early this week.

U. S. Envoy to Sweden Calls At White House

Generally understood to have returned to this country with important information regarding the efforts of the Scandinavian countries to initiate a movement for peace, Ira Nelson Morris, United States minister to Sweden, had a conference today with President Wilson. Present at the time was Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois. Minister Morris declined to state the object of his visit and refused either to confirm or deny the report that his mission was in some way concerned with a peace movement. Mr. Morris had a conference yesterday with Secretary Lansing.

U. S. Acts For Belgium And Serbia At Warsaw

The State Department was notified today by the American embassy at Petrograd that the Serbian and Belgian consular offices in Warsaw have been taken over by representatives of the American Government at the request of the two foreign governments. The significance of this, as understood here, is that these governments expect the Germans soon to occupy Warsaw.

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MARKS LOSES PLEA TO QUASH HIS CASE

Charged With Holding "Void" Saloon License, He Must Stand Trial.

(Continued from First Page.)
A motion filed by counsel for Harry Marks, proprietor of Marks' Hotel, 1000 E street northwest, charged with operating a barroom in his establishment under a "void" license, to quash the information against the defendant was overruled by Judge Pugh in Police Court this afternoon.

Marks is charged specifically with conducting a barroom "under the supposed authority of a license from the Excise Board of the District of Columbia." The information further charges that the hotel in which the barroom is conducted has less than fifty rooms. Under the law the information avers the sale of liquor is prohibited in a hotel of less than fifty bedrooms.

Refusing the request for a continuance asked by Attorney O'Shea, for the defendant, Judge Pugh set the time for trial for next Tuesday.

Assistant Corporation Counsel F. H. Stephens appeared for the District, while Attorney O'Shea appeared for the defendant with Alexander E. Bell arguing on the side of the defense as a "friend of the court." Mr. O'Shea argued that the action of the Excise Board in granting a license to the defendant to operate a bar room on the hotel premises was final.

O'Shea declared that the board in granting the license granted it purely as a bar room and restaurant license, thereby restricting the sale of liquor in the building to the bar room and restaurant.

Counsel for the defendant claimed that there was no hotel license issued to Marks by the Excise Board. He declared the excise law drew distinction between the issuance of bar room and restaurant licenses and hotel licenses, stating that in the opinion of the authorities the granting of a hotel license by the board specifically entitled the licensee to sell in any part of his house.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Stephens argued that the "void" license granted Marks afforded no protection against criminal action to the defendant. He declared that the license may be construed as a part of the municipal government, but that when it acts it does not act strictly in a municipal sense, but performs a Government function.

Palmer Confers With the President

Revives Rumor That He May Become Counselor of State Department.

Speculation as to the successor of Secretary of State Lansing as counselor of the State Department was revived this afternoon when Former Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer, who has been mentioned for the place, had a conference with the President.

Mr. Palmer was named by President Wilson last April as a member of the Court of Claims. He has never been sworn in and when questioned today refused to say whether he would enter upon the duties of the position, regarding the report that he was a candidate for counselor of the State Department. Mr. Palmer merely smiled and said that he knew nothing more than what he had seen in the newspapers. He would not say whether he would accept the position if offered to him.

Mr. Palmer was defeated by Senator Boies Penrose last fall in the Senatorial campaign in Pennsylvania. Since that time his friends have endeavored to have him taken care of in a prominent position.

RUSSIANS TO FIRE WARSAW IN RETREAT

Berlin Says Grand Duke Has Assigned Men to Apply Torch to City.

(Continued from First Page.)
that may check the advance for two or three days.

Southeast of Lublin a great battle was raging along the Wieprz river, when the last dispatches were sent to the war office. The fighting here is of decisive character.

The war office is confidently awaiting word that General Mackensen's center has battered its way through the Russian lines and seized the Lublin-Chelm railway.

Grand Duke Retires To Other Positions To Await Assault

LONDON, July 22.—There are no signs yet that the Grand Duke Nicholas is ready to make a stand; he is content rather with retiring with his troops in good order. Similar tactics have prevailed around Warsaw. To the north and east of the town the Germans have driven the Russians back on the Narva and have begun the bombardment of Rozan, a fortress of the first class, and on Novo Georgievsk, the principal fortification defending Warsaw at the junction of the river. There has been no advance by way of Bionie, so far as reports tell, nor to the south from Grojec.

The advance from further south toward Brest-Litovsk, on the Chelm-Lublin railroad, gives the only ray of light for Russia.

General von Mackensen is not advancing so rapidly to cut Warsaw's railway communications as it was thought he would. The Berlin official statement reports that the Russians have reinforced themselves in front of the German army.

Other forces of the Germans have cut the Radom-Ivangorod line and are attacking the bridgehead defending the latter town, but the line appears to be holding between Chelm and Lublin.

Dispatches telling of the flight of inhabitants said the archives of the capital have been removed. It is also stated that the records of Riga are being taken away to a safe place.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, who is in Moscow, according to a Petrograd dispatch, has been ordered to a delegation from the municipality as a constant that ultimately the Russian army would be victorious.

Fighting Continues Along the Isonzo River

ROME, July 22.—Fighting continues on the line of the Isonzo. Reports from unofficial sources show that General Cadorna, with customary caution, has not erred on the side of magnifying the substantial results already achieved. The Italians have practically laid siege to the Austrian trenches since June 4, when General Cadorna reported that the difficult country facing him on the Isonzo was formidably entrenched.

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and strongly held by troops supported by machine guns and heavy artillery. General Cadorna took exactly a month preparing for the advance, his attacks starting on July 4, with the object of discovering the enemy's disposition. From that time he gave his opponents no respite at one point or other of the line until the morning of the 18th, when the attack became general.

The most important advantage thus far gained are positions on the plateau on the triangle formed by Forla San Michele, Monte de Bual and Dobrodo. For two days and two nights the Italians gradually took the enemy's trenches, which were covered by supporting trenches dug into the terraces forming the remarkable natural defensive conformation of the Carso plateau.

Transcaucasia Attack
Of Turks Repulsed
PETROGRAD, July 22.—Repulse of several strong Turkish attacks in the region of Muah was reported in an official statement today dealing with the Caucasus fighting.

The enemy was thrown back and forced to evacuate his positions at Kirmund. Russian troops are in pursuit.

Volunteers From U. S.
Are Cheered At Naples
NAPLES, July 22.—Two thousand Italian volunteers from the United States landed here today and received a great ovation.

AVIATOR DROPS INTO SEA; GOES TO SLEEP

Instructor For Italian Army Says He "Knew Somebody Would Find Him."

ROME, July 22.—While "Gink" Dougherty, young American aviator, slept peacefully in a hydroplane drifting about on the Adriatic, the entire Italian aviation corps at the Taranto naval base searched for some trace of his craft, believing he had encountered an Austrian or a submarine. The story reached Rome today.

Dougherty, whose home is in Buffalo, is an instructor in aeronautics at Taranto. He was on scout duty the morning word came that an Austrian submarine had been sighted off the coast, and he flew out to reconnoiter at 5 a. m. with a two-hour supply of gasoline in his tank.

The two hours passed and the Buffalo aviator failed to return. When four hours had gone by, John Lansing called another American aviator, and a dozen Italian birdmen had their machines wheeled from the hangars and started in search of Dougherty.

For nearly an hour they sped along the coast. Finally, twelve miles out an Italian sighted a drifting hydroplane and slid into the water beside it. There sat Dougherty asleep in his seat. After half an hour's flight he had been forced to descend because of carburetor trouble. Something had come loose and dropped into the water, Dougherty said. "I hadn't slept well the night before, and the wind lulled me to sleep almost before I knew it," said the American. "I knew somebody would find me."

Liner Afire At Sea
On Its Way To Port
Benalla, With 800 Aboard, Being
Convoyed Toward Durban
By Steamer.

DURBAN, July 22.—The Peninsular and Oriental liner Benalla, afire in the Indian ocean, is proceeding slowly toward this port, with her 800 passengers, according to wireless messages today.

She is being convoyed by the Plymouth steamer Otaki, Douchess said. She is being escorted by the Plymouth steamer Otaki, Douchess said. She is being escorted by the Plymouth steamer Otaki, Douchess said.

Because of difficulties in wireless transmission, no details as to the extent of the fire have reached here.

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Assuredly—we were glad to do it.

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We'll sell you any suit you ever see in our windows, for they're simply chosen at random from stock. It's quite likely that you will find even better values when you look at those inside the shop.

The suits we are offering in this sale are wonderful qualities for such a price. There are superfine Blue Serges and hard-finished Worsted that you will recognize as \$25 to \$30 values—three-piece suits that you can wear until late in the fall.

Sizes are complete, and we make a specialty of fitting men who are either very stout or unusually tall and slender.

Any Suit in Stock
(Or in Our Window Display)

\$12.50

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Trousers soil more quickly than coats, and an extra pair will just about double the life of your suit. We have 100 or more odd pairs that are good \$4 values—all fitted with belt of the same material.

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Genuine Palm Beach Suits, worth up to \$12.50, \$8.50
Pure All-silk Shirts, regular \$6 and \$7 values, \$3.55
Special Sale of Pajamas, worth \$3 and \$4 . . \$1.20
White Serge Trousers, plain and striped . . . \$3.75
White Flannel Trousers, plain and striped . . \$4.75
Our 50c to \$1 Cravats, of summer silk 35c (3 for \$1)
All Summer Underwear (2 piece and union suits) ½ off
All Straw Hats ½ off. Panamas, \$3.75

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